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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	USSR (Moscow Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Site Layout and Security Measures at Zavod 393, Krasnogorsk	DATE DISTR.	20 August 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	13
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT	50X1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	50X1-HUM

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

50X1-HUM

1. 50X1

2. On page 8, Bureau Propuskov should be spelled Byuro Propuskov.
On Enclosure A, pages 1 and 2, Retschnaja Ulitza should be spelled Rechnaya Ulitsa.

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STATE	#x	ARMY	#x	NAVY	#x	AIR	#x	FBI		AEC					

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT [redacted] 50X1

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COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 28 July 53

SUBJECT Site Layout and Security Measures at Zavod 393, Krasnogorsk

NO. OF PAGES 9

PLACE ACQUIRED [redacted]

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW) 2

DATE ACQUIRED [redacted]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 50X1-HUM

DATE OF [redacted]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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[redacted]

INTRODUCTION

1. The Krasnogorsk area is located north-west from the center of Moscow. The Zorky plant is built on the rim of a flat hill overlooking the Moscow river and the Moscow valley. The plant comprises two areas, the new and old plant areas, both of which are built on uneven ground. The compounds, buildings, and sheds, with the exception of some of the lesser storage type structures, are of fire-proof construction. The grounds around the buildings and in the plant area, such as grass lawns, flower beds, space and areas not used for roads, streets, and storage, are generally well kept. Roads are asphalt surfaced. However, the old plant area contains some cobblestone roads. Both plant areas are surrounded by a solid wooden fence, the front part of which is approximately 3 meters high, the rear, approximately 2-2½ meters. Barbed wire supports the entire length of the rear fence, which is also reinforced with 6 to 8 watchtowers. A double, and possibly triple rail track siding runs within the plant area connecting it with the railroad station Pavshino.

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NEW PLANT AREA. SITE LAYOUT.

2. This area comprises approximately 700 x 400 meters. /See Enclosure (A), page 1./

Point 1 Main Building

This is a five story high, reinforced concrete structure, approximately 360 x 40 meters. It includes approximately 90 meters of

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"Korpus K", an annex, added to the main building at a later date, constructed in the same style and height at the north-west end of the building. At the south-east corner, an additional annex had been started apparently before World War II. The final construction did not commence until the end of 1951. The unfinished construction consisting of a reinforced concrete framework was approximately 50 meters in length. The building has a flat roof. Basically, the main building contains optical and assembly workshops considered as the main production assembly sections of the entire plant. A few administrative offices are also located in Building 1, including the Security Section 1 [redacted] 7. This section has its location in the fifth floor, near the south-east end of the building. 50X1
Korpus K contains the majority of the main administrative departments, including the offices of the director and that of the main engineer. Originally located in the main building, these offices were transferred to the old plant area in 1947, and again re-established at Korpus K in the beginning of 1950. The front of the building has large windows, and two emergency, fire escape type exits. Between the building and the fence there is a lawn where workers were allowed to spend their lunch periods. The rear side of the building contains four shaft type constructions provided with elevators and stairs used as entrance-exit units. The elevators are primarily used as freight lifts. Korpus K has the same type of entrance-exit shaft. The north-west corner of Korpus K contains a number of laboratories, among them several rooms for testing equipment, as cameras, lenses, and other instruments, in cold, hot, and damp atmospheres. Aerial cameras were tested to minus 60 degrees centigrade. This was the maximum freezing temperature which could be obtained, whereas the hottest testing temperature could be raised only to 40 degrees centigrade. Most probably, a higher atmosphere could be achieved. The entire testing equipment was completely evacuated in 1941, and the testing rooms were not yet fully refurnished. The Central Testing Laboratory [redacted] 7 is located on the first floor of Building 1. Workshop 13 is located in Korpus K occupying its 3d and 50X1
4th floors and partially extending into parts of the main building.

Point 2 Shed Hall

This building is approximately 200 x 70 meters, a one story, 6 meter high compound, and has a series of shed type roofs, which are glass framed in the inside narrow sections. Construction is probably of reinforced concrete with stucco-plastered exterior walls. There are entrances at both ends of the building. It contains a number of preparatory workshops, as lathe, grinding, metal cutting, shaping, etc.; machines are necessary for the preparation of tools and metal parts, required for all kinds of products of the plant. The repair of machines and instruments of the entire plant is done here. This building was known as the "Big Machine Shop". The center of the hall has a wide corridor suitable for trucks and automobiles to deliver and load materials and finished products. An underground passage connects Building 1 with the Shed-Hall, Building 2. Two small annexes at the side of the shed facing the main building, which is approximately 6 meters high, are known to be power distribution stations. These stations were not completely equipped with the necessary electrical units. The interior of Building 2 is compartmented into separate shops and offices. Details of the subdivision and the number of machines are not known to me. The stamping and gear production workshops are also housed in this building.

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Point 3 Building 3, Workshops

This building is approximately 200 x 40 meters, 7½ meters high, with a flat roof (possibly wooden) slightly inclined along edges. It is constructed of reinforced concrete with stucco-plastered exterior walls. It contains various workshops, including carpenter's model shop, etc. and is used for the storage of wood supplies. Models and patterns are produced here for the foundry.

Point 4 Foundry

It is approximately 80 x 50 meters, 10-12 meters high and contains metal melting furnaces, molding equipment, etc., and stocks of various types of metals.

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Point 5 Possible Steam Plant

This shop, whose dimensions are not known to me, may have been used as a power plant, boiler room for the foundry, or producing steam heat for the entire plant.

Point 6 Supply Building - Raw Materials

This building is approximately 80 x 25 meters, and 8-10 meters high.

Point 7 Paint Shop

This building is approximately 100 x 20 meters. This compound is a combination of several buildings, and contains various paint and chemical treatment shops.

Point 8 Storage Building

This building is approximately 40 x 15 meters, and 5 meters high. Scrap metal shavings from workshops of Building 2 are stored here.

Point 9 Power Distribution Station

Transformers, switches, etc.

Point 10 Shipping and Storage Section

Approximately 80 x 25 meters, and two story high, the lower floor contains the shipping office, packing and crating and storage of finished products. The upper part of the building indicated on the drawing with a capital "G" may have housed the orderly room and offices of the guard complement. A long loading platform runs along the building facing the rail siding. The loading facilities included a built-in gantry crane.

Point 11 Garage and Auto Repair Shop

Approximately 60 x 40 meters, the interior of this shop was partitioned into several workshops. Parked cars and trucks were primarily used for transportation within the plant area.

Point 12 Stables

Horse-drawn transportation was used for inter-workshop communication.

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Point 13 Coal Dump

Point 14 Coal and Wood Storage

Point 15 Ashes, Trash, and Refuse Dumping Point

Point 16 Old Wooden House

During former times this house had supposedly been used as a dwelling of the director of the textile factory. It is now used as administrative building and site for political and vocational training of the plant personnel. Selected groups of workers are given administrative, technical and practical schooling to increase their efficiency and capabilities. Workers are especially trained for positions of foreman-supervisors. If an individual worker desires to increase his knowledge and ability in a specific field, he had to obtain his training outside of the plant and on his own time.

Point 17 Main Entrance to the Plant

The gate, personnel entrance, and visitors pass office are located here and visitors enter through this point.

Point 18 Personnel Entrance

Formerly the main gate and personnel entrance were located here. The gate entrance was later transferred to Point 17. The personnel entrance remained here. The unnumbered block in the park area which formerly housed the visitors pass office, was also transferred later to Point 17 /see Enclosure (B)/.

Point 19 Power Distribution Station

Point 20 Fire Department

Fire department for the town of Krasnogorsk and the plant area.

Point 21 Polyclinic - Dispensary

Dispensary for plant personnel and general population of Krasnogorsk where free treatments were given. General condition and treatments rather primitive.

OLD PLANT AREA

3. This area comprises approximately 500 x 250 meters /see Enclosure (A), page 2/.

Point 22 Main Building

This three story building is approximately 130 x 35 meters, and about 18 meters high. It was originally built as a textile factory and is possibly of brick construction with stucco-plastered exterior walls. A small castle type tower mounted the roof near annex "C". The main entrance to the building, accessible from the higher grounds of the old plant area by a number of cement built steps, is located between annexes "C" and "D". The building was built at the foot of the steep slope of the hill on which the remainder of the plant area was located. Points located in this compound are as follows:

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Ground floor - laboratories of ZKB
Second floor - workshops of SKB 1
Third floor - workshops of SKB 2

Annex "A", first floor - rooms used for storage of miscellaneous items.
Second " - blueprint archive (library)
third " - Workshops of SKB 3 (as long as it was in existence). (German personnel were transferred to the German Shop No. 36 in about March 1949.)

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Annex "B", contained Workshop No. 14 a.

Annex "C", lower floor was used as mess and kitchen, second floor rooms used for meetings and lectures.

Annex "D", vacant rooms used as storage space.

Point 23 During the period 1946-1948, this building contained a book binding shop and administrative offices. the same utilization continued after 1948.

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Point 24 Compressor Room

This room produced, in small quantities, compressed air for workshops, and liquid air for use of the Photo Cell Laboratory. Details of the utilization of this air are not known to me.

Point 25 Workshop No. 14

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This compound consists of a few adjoining buildings. The larger is a two story structure and the smaller is approximately 1½ stories high. The annex, at the north-east corner, contains a steam heating plant and has a very tall smoke stack approximately 40 meters high. This compound housed experimental assembly workshops manned exclusively with Soviet personnel, where experimental models and various instruments and testing devices were made.

Point 26 Storage Shed

Approximately four to five meters high, it had a flat pick roof and was used for storing electrical materials brought from Jena.

Point 27 Storage Shed - Same as #26 Above

Point 28 Carpenter Shop

Approximately 100 x 50 meters, it was two stories high and was engaged in the preparation of boxes, crates, etc., for the shipping of finished products. It was also used for the storage of lumber.

Point 29 Auto Repair Shop

This shop presumably did not belong to the plant, but to some other administrative or military unit. During 1946-1947, a large number of German captured motor vehicles, trucks, civilian cars, were parked in a large open area, east of the old area and were repaired at this workshop by German PWs. After the PWs were transferred or returned to Germany in 1947, the vehicles were also removed.

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Point 30 Building

Formerly served as administration building, it was used as personnel entrance and gate to the ZKB area and old plant. Later, only a small portion of this building was used by the plant as the main payroll section of the finance department. The remainder was utilized by a local, probably vocational, school.

Point 31 Hospital Area

Point 32 Personnel Department Building

This building contained the main personnel sections of the plant, hiring offices, etc., and office of the Personnel Chief.

Point 33 Fuel Dump

Volatiles, in drums and underground tanks, were stored here.

Point 34 Steps

Wooden steps leading to the "New Plant Area".

Point 35 Housing Blocks

Housing of female workers and possibly female guards.

Point 36 Municipal Building

This building contained the Krasnogorsk municipal offices and post office. Town officials live in the housing area adjoining this building.

SECURITY MEASURES

Physical Security

4. The plant is surrounded by a continuous wooden fence, the front part of which, facing the town of Krasnogorsk, consists of solid boards, approximately three meters high. In the rear, and on the north-eastern side where the grounds form a downgrade slope into a valley, the fence is somewhat lower, approximately 2-2½ meters, and is supported with barbed wire strung along its entire length. In addition, the surface of the small stream flowing through the old plant territory, from north-west to south-east, is also sealed off with barbed wire at both points touching the rear fence. The rear and side fences /see Enclosure (A)/ are equipped with approximately six to eight watchtower structures, about 4 to 6 meters high from the ground, placed at irregular intervals. A number of flood-lights are installed at various points within the plant, especially noticeable on the watchtowers.

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5. Bar frames are visible on a number of lower floor windows, particularly of buildings located along populated areas and fences. The lower floor windows of the personnel department, located outside of the plant area /see Point #32, Enclosure (A), Page 2/ are protected with iron bars. Many doors of buildings and offices inside the plant area, especially those of Section 1 (security), are supported with bar frames and steel plates.

Personnel Entrance /See Enclosure (B), Sketch 1 and Points Nos. 17, 18 Enclosure (A), Page 1 and Point 30, Enclosure (A), Page 2/

6. A few steps (1) lead to the railing (balustrade) (2) in front of the building.

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and into the yard, (7). After entering the building and crossing the corridor (3), the workers proceeded through a narrow passage (5) to the respective control booth (4), where their passes were kept in numbered box-type drawers similar to those which can be found in post offices or mail rooms. The narrowness of the passage (5) allowed only one person to pass at a time and approach the counter of the control booth. Passes were issued only after one's name and deposit box number were given to the booth attendant (generally female guard). The door guard (X) allowed each individual to enter the plant only after identifying the pass holder with the identification picture. The broken lines (5) depict the approximate route of the entry procedure. During the later period, the same entry and pass control system, though on a smaller scale, and for Soviet workers only, was used at personnel entrances /see Point No. 17, Enclosure (A), page 1 and Point No. 30, Enclosure (A), page 2/. The German personnel, concentrated at the all German Shop No. 36, were required to use personnel entrance, Point No. 18 /see Enclosure (A), page 1/.

Guards

7. A contingent of approximately 120 to 150 guards compose the guard complement on duty at the installation. Approximately 30 to 40 guards were on duty during each of the three daily shifts. The time period of each shift cannot be defined, and probably depended on the object or place which had to be guarded. The personnel entrances required approximately 10 to 12 guards during the morning and end-of-work hours; two or three guards were always available at the visitor's pass office /see Enclosure (A) page 1, Point No. 17/; two guards were posted at each of the plant area gates; and ten to fifteen guards could always be seen at various points within the plant, probably at sensitive objects or offices. The two walking guard posts, were along the front fence, on the inside, facing Building No. 1 /see Enclosure (A) page 1/ and the other along the north-western fence /see Enclosure (A) page 2/. The watchtowers were also manned by a number of guards whose numbers and shifts are unknown. The personnel entrance, gate, and pass office guards carried side arms (pistols). All others were armed with rifles. The guard uniform was of a dark, almost black color, carrying no special insignia. During the winter months they wore quilted jackets or long overcoats. The main office and orderly room of the guard complement was presumably located on the upper floor of Building No. 10 /see Enclosure (A), page 1/. The contingent, as a separate unit, was responsible either to the personnel department, or to Section No. 1. The name of the officer-in-charge is unknown to me. Approximately 75% of the contingent were female guards, with ages ranging between 20 to 40.

Pass Control Regulations

8. Installation passes were issued to the German personnel, when they commenced work at the plant, approximately in November-December 1946. During 1946-1947, the Soviet and German workers when leaving the plant, were required to deposit their passes at the personnel entrance control booth /see Sketch No. 1, Point 4, Enclosure (B)/. In the beginning of 1948, the pass control regulations were relaxed, allowing all workers to retain the passes on their person at all times. This procedure continued until approximately the first part of 1950, at which time, a new order re-established the former requirements and pass controls. The re-establishment of the old system affected only the German personnel. Again passes had to be deposited at Point No. 4 /see Enclosure (B), sketch 1/ at the end of each working day and reissued to workers each morning upon their reporting to work. In addition, henceforth, the German workers were required to enter the plant in groups and be escorted to their site of work, workshop No. 36, under Soviet escort. The escorts generally consisted of Soviet female workers assigned to work-

shop No. 36. The entry into the plant usually commenced approximately 15 minutes before the beginning of work. No definite time intervals for entry, or number of persons in each group was set. The group entry system continued to the date of repatriation. this system is still in effect. While on annual leave, even though remaining at Krasnogorsk, the Germans 50X1-HUM were required to turn in their passes to the pass office for the duration of their absence. The pass system was presumably controlled by the personnel department through special offices, one of which was the Bureau Propuskov pass control office, which usually handled temporary or visitors passes. Whether this bureau played an important part in the system of permanent passes is not known to me. The permanent pass was valid only as a plant identification. 50X1-HUM

Control of Visitor's Passes

9. The issuance of temporary passes to visitors was controlled by a pass office, called in Russian Bureau Propuskov. This office was located outside the plant area in the vicinity of the main gate and the personnel entrance (see Points Nos. 17 and 18 of this report). During duty hours, the Bureau Propuskov was serviced by two or three attendants. This office was provided with telephones by means of which the visitors were able to contact the desired department or person to be visited. In most instances, visits were scheduled in advance, in which case passes were already prepared and issued to visitors on their arrival at the pass office. Visitors were never allowed to enter the plant without an escort. It was the duty of the attendants to notify departments or persons expecting visitors and request a guide or escort, who would conduct the visitor through the plant area. a visitor's pass square white 50X1-HUM pieces of paper, not cardboard, which were checked by the guards when letting visitors through the gate. In addition to the pass, the visitors had to identify themselves with their regular Soviet passports.

Description of Permanent Pass 50X1-HUM

10. The installation pass (see Enclosure B, sketch No. 2) consisted of white cardboard, folding in the middle, and approximately 5 cm wide, extending 16 cm in length. The back of the pass was covered with a cotton type 50X1-HUM cloth and in some instances with a calico type material. However, the colors of passes varied in shades. Some resembled a dark maroon shade, and others, a slightly dark greenish color, similar to that, but darker than the fabric used for Soviet military uniforms. The cloth texture was medium. The cover was slightly overlapping the front edges of the pass. Soviet and German workers alike, carried an identical type of pass, with the only apparent difference, that those carried by German personnel contained a double strip of red imprinted diagonally on the face of the second page of the pass. The colors of the pass coverings carried no apparent significance. The identification data were generally entered by the issuing authority in longhand with black India ink. Page one contained the following information: workshop number; last, first, and middle names of holder; the deposit box number; and 50X1-HUM possibly a serial number. Page two contained a front view identification picture; a stamp, covering the lower right corner of the picture; and the signature of the issuing officer. The signature was usually illegible. The color of the stamp was very dark-blue and was probably imprinted by means of a rubber stamp. The center of the stamp contained a hammer and sickle. Other details of stamp are not known The pass and stamp did not carry any markings identifying the plant. It also did not identify holders by their

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vocational designation. In general, the pass presented a limited and primitive type of identification.

Enclosure (A) - Old and New Areas of Zorky Plant, Page 1 and 2

Enclosure (B) - Installation Pass, Zavod 393

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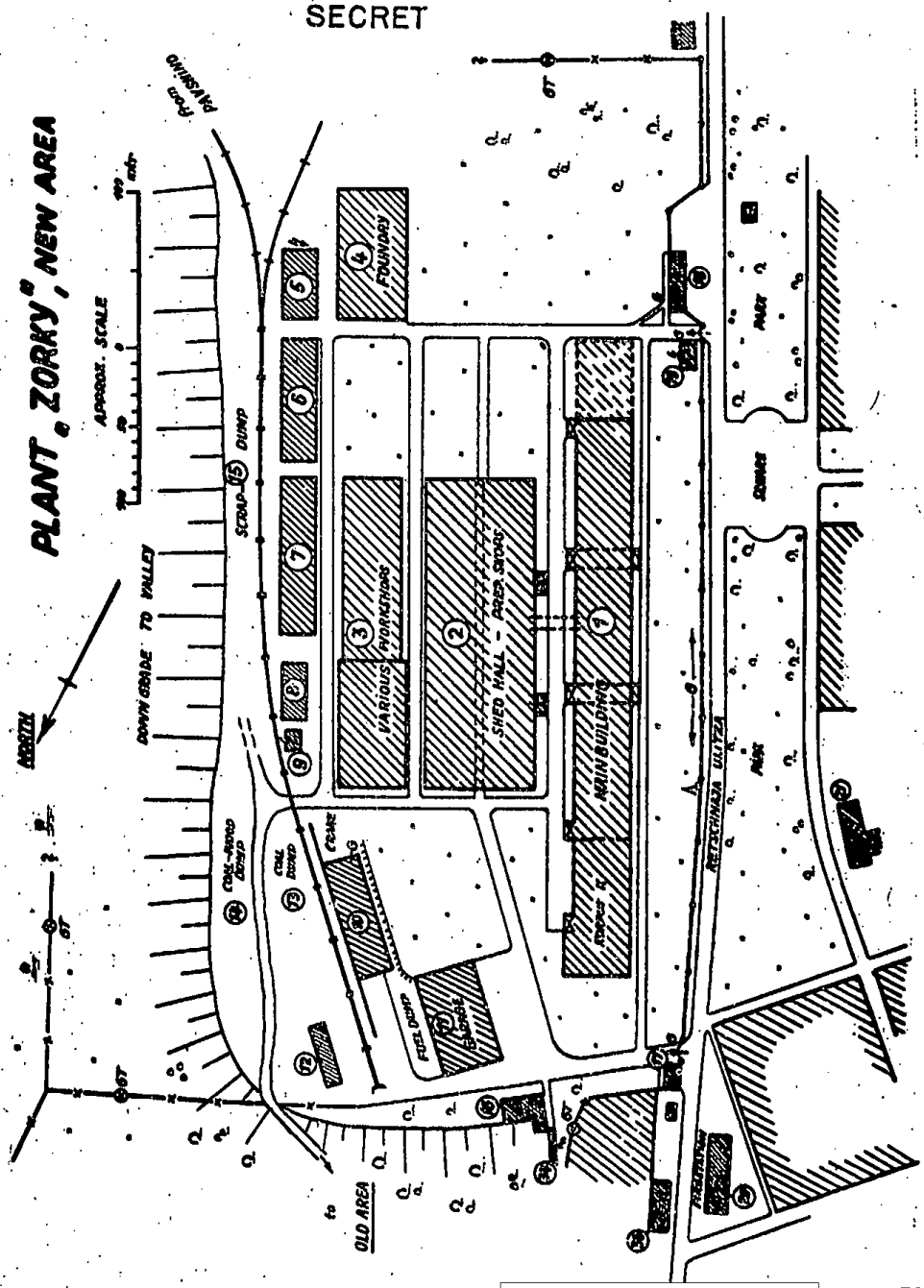

Enclosure (A) page 1 of 2

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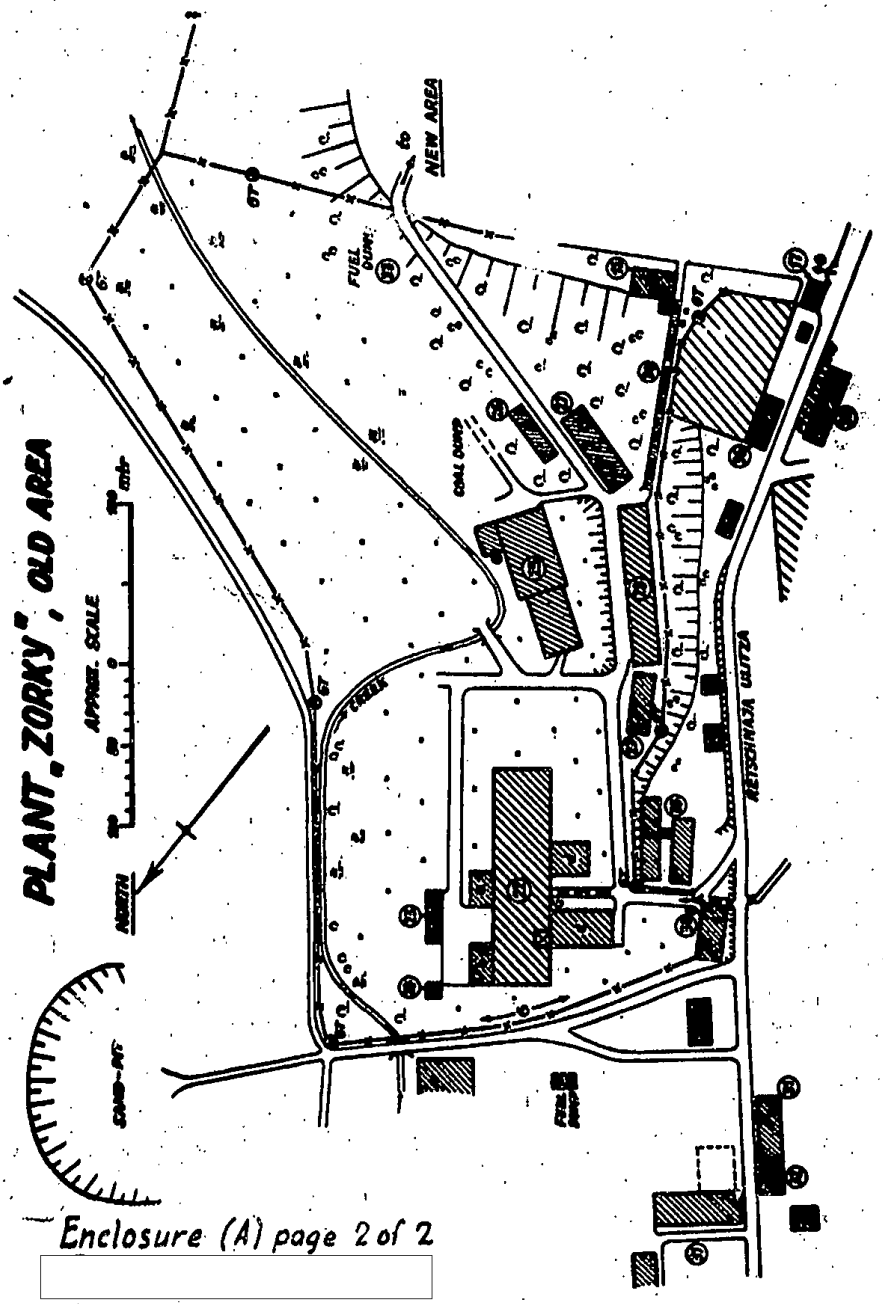

Enclosure (A) page 2 of 2

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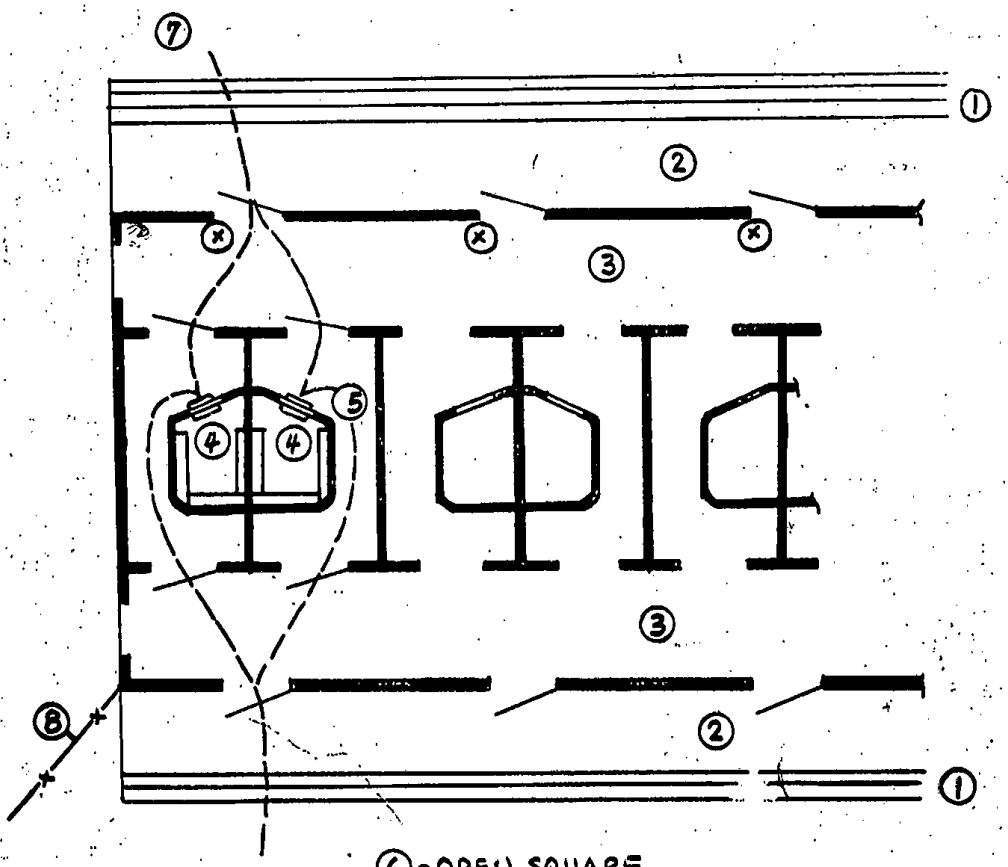

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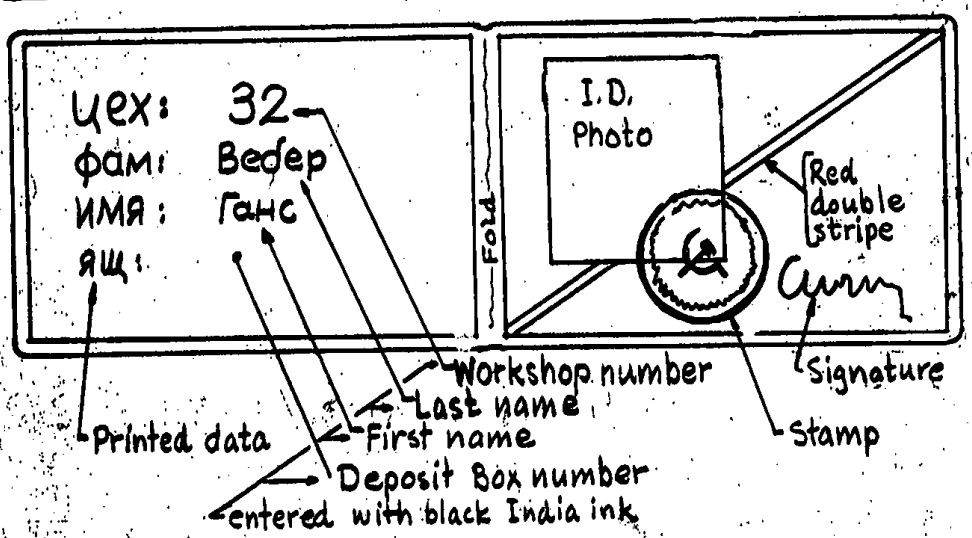
Sketch #1 : PERSONNEL ENTRANCE - ZAVOD 393



Sketch #2 : INSTALLATION PASS - ZAVOD 393

Enclosure (B) page 1 of 1

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